- Inhibits bone formation
- Leads to loss of collagen and connective tissue
- Can modulate behaviour and cognitive function
- Inhibits release of testosterone, oestrogen and prostaglandins
- Anti-inflammatory and immunosuppression
- Inhibits cytokine production and thus T cell proliferation
- Inhibits prostaglandin and leukotriene production

Cortisol has appreciable affinity for mineralocorticoid receptors. Plasma (cortisol) has around 100X more than that of aldosterone.

Mineralocorticoid effects of cortisol would be greater if not for the action of 11beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase in aldosterone responsive cells.